

one of those subcommittees. I think our committee is unique in that sense, because we do not bring a bill to the floor unless it has been a bill developed on a bipartisan basis within each of those subcommittees.

Mr. HARKIN, our colleague from Iowa, was formerly chairman of the Labor-HHS Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, which now is chaired by Senator SPECTER, of Pennsylvania. So he brought into that partnership that kind of background and understanding, as we have on most every one of our subcommittees. The chair is now being occupied by the Senator from Washington State, who chairs the Interior Subcommittee. His ranking member is former chairman, Senator BYRD.

So, in effect, we have been jointly producing these bills; it is bipartisan, and giving the Senate a very strong position. Then, when we went to conference, we had 40 Democrats and 39 Republicans voting for the Senate product, including both the leaders, the Republican leader and the Democratic leader.

Sure, we knew we were going to be in tough negotiations, but, nevertheless, we had a great number of accomplishments. We had, as the Senator knows, 12 of our 13 subcommittees involved, most of them with language, but with 5 unresolved appropriation bills. We were able to reduce the five to two. In other words, we closed the chapters on three of them. We closed the chapter on a couple of the others that were in the language area. So that, in effect, when we come back on April 15 and we take up the unfinished business of the Labor-HHS, for which the Senator from Iowa is the ranking member, we will have the figures, the dollars, pretty well resolved, as the Senator has said. We are now talking about language, riders.

I wish we did not have them. I wish we would have those issues taken up by the authorizers where they belong. But there is a trend line upward, by the fact that the authorizing actions have become very, very slow. As an example, the Endangered Species Act; 4 years ago it expired. We, in the Appropriations Committee, have been keeping it funded and keeping it going.

I could say that when there was an effort made by a few of my colleagues to convince me, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that we should not fund expired authorization programs, I did not have any idea what the scope of that might be, so I went to CBO. I asked CBO to give us a quick analysis of the expired authorizations that we were continuing to fund. Mr. President, \$95 billion is what they came up with for their estimate on expired authorizations; a goodly percentage of them in the Justice Department, and particularly those relating to fighting crime—expired authorizations.

So we, in effect, have almost taken on double our responsibility, of not only funding but, assuming that in that funding we authorize for that

year, we extend the authorization that has expired. It is not a task that we have desired or we have asked for.

I like to always remind our colleagues, no other committee but the Appropriations Committee has to pass legislation. Every other committee can consider authorization, but there is no basic command to perform. Only the Appropriations Committee must keep the Government running. We have to pass a bill—in fact, 13 of them. So, lots of times, knowing that, we get piggybacked. Others who are finding an inability to either extend authorization or renew authorization or deal with authorizing items come and piggyback on the appropriations bill. We are taking on those duties, but I am saying to the Senator, there are a lot of reasons why this situation becomes increasingly difficult.

I thank the colleagues on the committee. I have never seen a more dedicated group working together on a bipartisan basis to do their duty as I have with the subcommittees of our Appropriations Committee and the staff. I just cannot pay too high a tribute to the staffs on both sides that assist the members. It is a collegial experience.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business in order to introduce a bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. HATFIELD. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. HATFIELD pertaining to the introduction of S. 1662 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. LAUTENBERG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield the floor?

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Thank you, Mr. President.

SENATOR HATFIELD'S PATIENCE, DILIGENCE, AND SKILL

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I would just take 1 minute from my other remarks to say, though this may have been the last major appropriations conference the distinguished Senator from Oregon manages, with his fairly delicate but forceful touch, as I watched him as a member of the committee deal with a number of issues, a number of temperaments, always with his excellent eye on the mission, I marvel at Senator HATFIELD's patience and diligence and skill.

This is no time for eulogies or good-byes, but he will be missed. That aisle does not separate our friendship in any way at all. As a matter of fact, few issues separate our friendship. But my respect for his ability, for his service to

country will be a permanent thing. I hope that it is also recognized in this body of ours that too few times do we have an opportunity to work with someone who has the kind of compassion and concern that is essential if one is to render the best service possible to this country of ours.

I thank the Senator for his sacrifices, for his willingness to bend to the task, and his skill for getting the job done for so many years.

TRIBUTE TO KATHLEEN STANFIELD WEINSTEIN

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of a constituent of mine whose name was Kathleen Stanfield Weinstein.

Unfortunately, she has been in the papers a lot in this last week. Her life was at once ordinary and extraordinary. She was a resident of a town called Tinton Falls in New Jersey. She was a wife to her husband, Paul, and the mother to their 6-year-old son, Daniel. Mrs. Weinstein taught special education classes at Thorne Middle School in Middletown Township in New Jersey.

She was a teacher, the kind of a teacher that we all wish our children had at some point in their education. She had begun a program in which children were given special recognition for committing "random acts of kindness," toward their fellow students and the community—random acts of kindness. Everyone knows that plays on other words. The other words will become clearer in focus as I discuss Mrs. Weinstein's end of life.

Today, Mr. President, the billboard in front of Thorne Middle School reads "Mrs. Weinstein, Thank You for Your Random Acts of Kindness. We Will Miss You."

She did not retire, Mr. President. Some days ago while on her way to take a test for a graduate school course, Kathleen Weinstein did what so many of us do ordinarily. She stopped at a local delicatessen in a shopping mall for a sandwich. When she returned to her car, a young man jumped in the car with her, threatened her, saying he had a gun, and abducted her with the car. Some time later, a day or so, her body was found in a wooded area where she had been smothered with her own coat.

Unfortunately, in these times, Mr. President, this kind of event does not seem extraordinary. Indeed, Kathleen Weinstein was an extraordinary woman. At some time during her ordeal she had the presence of mind to reach into her coat pocket and turn on a small tape recorder. She recorded the conversation that she had with her soon-to-be killer, capturing her final conversation.

Kathleen Weinstein pleaded for her life, but not until she had engaged her young—turned out to be 17-year-old—attacker, just turned 17, in what has been described as "a meaningful conversation about a great many things."